THOUGHTS OF THE TEACHERS

Papers of Those Engaged in Leading the Young Mind to Broad Intelligence.

Methods That Some Commend for Elementary and Grade Instruction-Lecture of Mr. Harris in Which He Praises the Newspaper.

The Academicans' Interesting and Profitable Session Devoted to Science.

Dr. Wiley Explains How Tests Can Detect the Slightest Adulteration of Lard-Sorghum as One of the Future Industries.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Day Devoted to Papers and an Evening to a Lecture.

The State Teachers' Association began its sessions yesterday morning, prayer being offered by the Rev. Dr. M. L. Haines, of the First Presbyterian Church. The attendance is as large as in former years, and the teachers bring to the proceedings the care and interest which have made past meetings productive in good results. President Jones, after the opening exercises, did not let the time lag with unnecessary details, but brought the association at once to a consideration of the first paper, which was read by J. W. Layne, superintendent of the Evansville schools, on "The Scope and Character of the Elementary Schools. He held that education may be divided into two classes. That generally serviceable for all and that for a special vocation, and for accomplishing this there are three grades, the elementary, the highschool or scademy and the college or university. In each there is the moral, physical and intellectual training to look after. The question is gard to each of these subjects. There are four classes of critics, who like to have something to say about it. There is the fag-end of opposers to public schools and there are those that attack schools for the same reason they do the churches, viz., the notoriety; those who have no other knowledge, and have made failures of their children, and lastly those who know the public school system, who study and improve, and these last are the only ones who should be heard. There is a tendency to overload the pupils and to make the school a church, a family, an institution and a workshop. Is religion good? they are called upon to teach that. Is temperance good? that should be taught; and so it is with household duties, mechanical pursuits and trades. Something should be left to be taught elsewhere. There is a tendency to turn children over to the schools to learn everything and make the schools assume duties for

which they are not responsible. The family, he maintained, must be the potent element in the education of a child, but the child's highest development is the greatest pleasure of the teacher. Every day's work gives moral development, and one of the most potent factors is the teacher's personal character. Teachers have slight reresponsibility for physical development, and there is a disposition to make the schools a scapegoat for delinquencies of the family. There are too many "nice little ladies" to have bealthy women, he said, and regular gymnastics cannot be compared to an exciting out-door romp. There are about forty different school systems, presenting what is expected in elementary reading, writing, spelling, computations of business, grammar, geography, physiology and bygine, to take care of the mind and body, and beyond this there should be drawing and vocal music. Statistics show that two-thirds of all pupils belong to the first four grades and few go into the high-schools, and teachers fail to see the work of preceding and succeeding grades, instead of regarding continuity.

A mind overloaded tends to reject them all. Courses are undertaken too soon, and lip service should be abolished and the brain put to work, and a desire to learn encouraged. The public schools are doing more, he said, than the church, family or newspapers for development.

H. B. Brown being absent, T. G. Alford opened the discussion, followed by Professors Carbart, W. W. Grant and Stevens, the latter of Purdue University, the moral training, whether it should be undertaken by the teacher or left to the parents, being the principal point of attack. Mr. Vorhis, of Hazelton, said time should be given more to mind power than to a repetition of facts.

After recess, J. A. Zeller, principal of the Lafayette High-school read a paper on "The High-school an Essential Part of the School System." His first consideration was, on what ground and what specific purpose does the State assume to educate children? A personal duty cannot be relegated to another, he claimed. The right of the State is in the civil law, and the first necessity of the State is to protect existence, and the general training of the youth is most essential to such protection. The duty cannot be trusted to the parents, and the State forces individuals to pay taxes and compels the children to attend school. The State bases the right to compel children to go to school on promoting public safety. The term "high-school" applies to that part of the system between the elementary and college, and is essential to unite the schools. The fundamental principle of legislation, he urged, is to foster genius and develop talent. the high-school conducts minds from the objective to subjective work. Its function is transitional. Information must grow into knowledge, and it requires the co-operation of parental guardianship. W. F. Hoffmann opened the discussion, who

said that the courses of study were inflexible. and not adapted to the majority. A high-school was an essential dignity to a city, and there was no other power that could so elevate the masses. There was a necessity for diplomacy in the courses of study selected, different localities often needing different courses. Professor Grant, Mr. Vorhis and Miss Thurber also made remarks, those of the latter provoking demonstrations of approval. Prof. J. J. Glenn, president of the Kentucky State Teachers' Association. was introduced, and invited the teachers to attend the meeting of the Kentucky teachers, to be held the last week in June at Winchester. that State.

The committee on officers was then made by nomination, after which a motion that the other committees should be appointed by the chair was carried, and the meeting adjourned till 2

At the beginning of the afternoon session Supt. W. F. L. Sanders. of the Cambride City schools, read a paper on "The Relation of the Instruction in Each Grade to that Grade and to that System." Beginning with the primary, he traced instruction in its relation to the highschool. The child should be taught first sounds and letters by different means, blocks and blackboard work. There should also be applied kindergarten work, and the one who leads the way to this latter will be claimed one of the great persons of the century. With young pupils, a lesson should be read to them, and then they should be taught now to study and how to read. They should also be taught position while doing these. The best language lesson is the one in which the child is led to talk. Proper instruction for the first three years amounts to much. The work of the grades should lead from the making of figures to rapid addition, easy fractions, and instruction how to think quickly. Special attention will assist memory, and early non-attention makes dreamers. Pupils should should be taught to see and observe with care, and later, continued attention should be enforced. In supporting this, he said, let the teacher narrate the story of a hat. Then let the pupil tell the story, and then write it, or a story of any object. Then give them an imaginary story. Science may be brought in, for experiments will interest pupils, and they should be required to show the resemblances and differences.

In the absence of Mr. Parsons Thomas Newell, of Spiceland, was asked to lead the discussion. He argued that the teaching of drawing was not to make artists, but to give more power. And so it was with other branches. Unless the primary teacher knows something of the higher grades she is not so able to instruct, and in order to teach one thing ninety-nine other things should be known well. Specialties are good, but there should be a general culture.

The next paper was "Observations and Experiments in Pedagogical Inquiry," by Miss Lillie J. Martin, of the city High-school. Miss Martin cited many instances of experiments that had been made by Professor Hall and Miss Wiltae, of the Boston schools, who have gone extensively into their investigations. An incredible number of pupils there were found not to know the appearance of even the common domestic animals, and were unable to tell the size of different animals because their only snowledge of them was the small pictures found n their books. Miss Wiltse discovered a pupil who was said to have a feeble mind, and she cook her to an aurist, who found her to be deaf,

found with some sense lacking, instead of the weak brains attributed to them. Observations and experiments will aid the teachers both directly and indirectly. The paper was clear and concise, well delivered, and admirable through-

A paper by W. J. Bryan, of the State Uni-

versity, related to what one needs to know

about conscious life, so as to be able to help concious beings grow the right way. This is a task which is just begun to be understood, he said, and to it the great men of the world have given much of value as a result of their study. Prof. S. S. Parr read a paper that was a resume of the results of examinations begun, but not finished, on "The Number Contents of Children's Minds." There are four steps, he said, in scientific knowledge. First, exact observation; second, guess-es as to what the class of facts is; third, deductions from guesses, and fourth, corroborative deductions. Observations were made in the schools at Greencastle as to how many children could name one, two, three, etc., and could recognize the figures singly and in groups. It was also the purpose to find how large groups they could make and how they could count series, make figures on slates, and to ascertain what acquaintance they had with the subject as presented to them. Dr. Hall's experiments were cited as not new, as the Germans had anticipated him. Mr. Parr said there was no educational psychology, and that Professor Sully's book was only a hint of it. On account of the lateness of the hour, Mrs. Mary E. Johnson's paper on "Industrial Art" was postponed until this morning. President Jones announced that 285 members had been enrolled up to 4 o'clock, which was received with ap-Lecture of Mr. Harris."

Prof. Wm. T. Harris, of Concord, Mass., delivered a lecture before the association last evening on "The Windows of the Soul; or, What Shall the Common Schools Teach?" and held the undivided interest of a crowded house for about an hour. Man's civilization, he said, depends upon interchange, and education should fit him for it. The school must teach the youth what fields of knowledge await him and what books contain this knowledge. He should be taught how to master them, and led to the great source of communion with the wise and good, past and present, near and far off, as it appears on the printed pages of books. The school therefore places first on the list of studies, reading and writing, which emancipate the pupil from the thraildom of dependency on the spoken word. In mathematics one has the general science of mass and movement, and it is represented in the studies of the elementary school by arithmetic. Geography treats of the races and nations of men, their commerce and intercommunication, their habits, customs and appearance, their occupations and history, and is one of the most important of all studies. History is taught, and this arouses the individual to a consciousness of his larger self. Grammar is also taught, and this refers to the structure of

These five studies Professor Harris likened to windows of the soul, through which an illiterate man, shut up in the tower of ignor-ance, may be illuminated and emancipated by opening them. The view from them was enlarged upon as one progressed in education, and leads to all the highest knowledge in regard to the world. No branch can be successfully brought into the school unless it is reduced to s shape in which it may be taught in progressive lessons, with such apparatus as is, or shall be, provided in the schools. The cardinal virtues of the school lie at the basis of every truly moral character. They are regularity, punctuality, silence (self-restraint), industry and truthful accuracy. Our civilization is an urbat, or city civilization. The railroad and the telegraph have moved the country village into the city. The city civilization is a newspaper civilization, if we characterize it by the most important instrument that it has invented. Into the daily newspaper, as into a magic mirror, the modern citizen looks and sees the spectacle of the doings of the entire world. The movement of commerce, the transactions of the varied national governments, in so far as these are outside of routine; extraordinary crimes and retributions, the events of society, the doings in sci ence, art, literature, the drama, and an indefinite domain of personal gossip-all these are presented to the citizen, and he regularly adusts himself each morning to his environment. The newspaper is, therefore, a sort of world court in which passing events are brought up daily for judgment. It is the organ of public opinion, and in this capacity it tries and judges criminals, and puntshes all manner of sin that escapes the whip of the law. It rewards good deeds, and sounds the trumpet of fame before the favorites of public opinion. It popularizes science and literature. It has a page for fiction in which the modern literary artist paints the ideals of society with halos of glory or with satire and caricature, where each human being beholds the same spectacle beheld by all others, and assists in forming the high court of public opinion. There is realized at once the most powerful educational means ever invented for uniting men in thought and sentiment. Mrs. Grundy's opinion becomes dignified and oracu-

lar when it voices the verdict of nations. "These thoughts," Mr. Harris continued, "regarding the newspaper as the characteristic inthe question, What sort of school education does the newspaper imply? Certainly it implies a universal reading public and universal elementary education in the school. The newspaper reader, if an intelligent one, is well versed in geography and knows the technique of the sciences. The newspaper itself cannot exist in an illiterate community, nor can its public opinion penetrate such a community. There is demanded a general training in the curriculum of the school and when fitted for the newspaper and the library the citizen is in a way to continue his cosmopoltan education for life. This civilization is moreoveressentially inclined to local self-government and demands universal school education for the highest of all secular reasons; it is necessary that its citizens shall be law-reading and lawobeying, and still more necessary that they shall be intelligent and able to make their laws. At the close of the lecture Prof. W. A. Bell offered a motion of thanks to Professor Harris, which was heartily acceded to. Prof. Robert A Newland favored the audience with an organ

the association will close to-day. The State College Association. The Indiana State College Association began its annual meeting in the parlors of the New Denison, yesterday morning. The early part of the first session largely claimed the time of the members for the general busines before the association, and, as so little room was left for it, the president, Prof. J. H. Smart, of Purdue University, pursued the novel plan of reading his annual address simply by title. As it will be printed in full the important matter which it treats of in the relation of State universities to State customs will be readily accessible to educators. Among other interesting papers followed, one of much originality by Prof. Cyrus W. Hodgin, of Earlham College, on "American History in Indiana Colleges gave rise to extensive discussion by the profeasors of various colleges. Professor Hodgin brought out some strong reasons why the highclass study of American history would be profitable to our college students, and proposed new

selection before the lecture. The sessions of

methods in the work. The afternoon session of the association was devoted almost exclusively to the papers on educational topics written for the convention. Professor B. M. Everman, of the State Normal School, treated of "Science Teachingin the Schools." Other papers followed on "The Courses and Methods of Instruction in Drawing," by Prof. W. L. Ames, of Rose Polytechnic Institute; "Philosophy in Colleges," by President A. R. Benton, of Butler University, and on "The Weight of a Man," by Prof. O. W. Pentzer, of Hartsville College. In the evening the members of the association attended the lecture by Dr. Harris, at Plymouth Church. This morning the proceedings will continue, and the election of officers will take place.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Chemists Have a Forenoon in Which to Tell of Their Discoveries. The Indiana Academy of Science held its last session yesterday morning. A large number of visitors were present during the greater part of the forenoon. Outside of the papers devoted to the high class of special scientific work, there were several written in the "people's tongue." That of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the chemist in the employ of the goverement, was one of that character and excited much interest. It had somewhat a commercial air so far as the title "Adulteration of Lard" went, but it possessed a popular value in his calling attention to the fact that adulteration of this kind was practiced in all parts of the country by the so-called refiners. He said most of them use as large a proportion of the spurious materials as they knew how to smuggle into the compound without detection. "Perhaps some of you will remember," continned the Doctor, "that a great trial happened at Chicago, involving this question, in which a large firm had great interests at stake. At that trial a number of prominent scientific men were each patient was \$170. In 1883 the per capita some of you here know. I made called to the stand to testify, and, under oath, was \$194, and in 1886, \$160.02. By reason of the a fortune at it, a fortune, yes, men, in selling contradicted each other utterly in their opin- introduction of natural gas a saving of \$850 is | you the stuff that damps you. But I wasa

confusion, and, as all the specialists were honest in their belief, it seriously impeached the brilliant ability science had shown in a wide range of tests of similar adulterations of food. But the fact of the case is, that at that time we knew practically nothing about how to test for spurious lard. Since then, however, there has been considerable progress in these investigations, and our equipment for pursuing them with a practical certainty. The chief adulterants of lard have been demonstrated to have been cotton-seed oil and the fat of beef, pure lard being considered to be the fat of the hog. Now, I have found, also, that the fat of the different parts of the hog varies ma-terially in quality, so that we must not only consider whether lard be made from the hog at

all, but from what portion as well. "In making lard at the present time, the finer qualities of fat are always cut off and reserved for a special grade, which is known as "leaf," and is the lard par excellence. The remaining portions of the fat go into the regular lard known as "prime steam." This, of course, is genuine, but is decidedly inferior to the "leaf." It has been shown by an extensive investigation that considerably over one-half of all the lard consumed in the United States is adulterated, and that this is bought by most customers as 'refined lard.' This term 'refined' was brought out, in an investigation before Congress, to be merely a trade-mark in use by the manufacturers, to which they attached no special significance. But the consumers summoned testified that they were deceived thereby into thinking that they were getting an extra pure article, and this is undoubtedly the case, as a rule. Therefore, the indiscrimate use of this trade-mark, if such it could be called, cannot be viewed as other than a deception of the pur-chaser. It is now possible for the chemists to say whether lard is adulterated, with what, and with great exactness to what degree, so that should they now be called on the stand their testimony would be conclusive. An adulteration as little as 5 per cent. has been accurately determined, and even, in some instances, as low an amount as 1 per cent. or } per cent. has been found. Now, none of these, not even 5 per cent., is large enough to be profitable to insert in the mixture, and in practice the manufacturer never puts in less than about 30 per cent. of adulteration, and very rarely that little, much of it containing greater proportions. In determining these impurities of lard there was first used in the experiments directed by me the 'refraction index.' an instrument which measures refractions by means of their deflection from that of pure water, which is 1.333, taken as a unit, and as this deflection of any substance in a state of purity is constant, the nature of substances present in a mixture is readily determinable from the record of such deflections. We examined large quantities of samples of the cotton-oil products drawn from the tanks of Southern manufacturers, and the resultant index was 1.4670, while the index for pure lard taken from the tanks of certain manufacturers in Chicago was 1.4620, thus recording the wide difference between the two of 50 points, enough to always absolutely insure the detection of the cotton oil saulteration.

"These experiments, I may observe, have previously been conducted by determining relative specific gravities, but the objection to this is well shown by the fact that in the instances just given the difference between the genuine and spurious article was only 9 points, leaving a greater chance of its escaping unobserved in close tests. I examined a large number of samples of lard made by one large manufactprer, and it showed 1.4633, or 34 points off from pure, and a lot made by another that registered 1.4652, or 18 points from purity, and a remarkable verification these tests exists in the fact that each of these firms have confessed to using just precisely the amounts of cotton oil indicated in that lard. The constituents of all true oils being the pal mitic, stereatic and oleic glycerids afford another basis for experiment, and this cotton oil is also told from another property peculiar to itself among all the oils in nature, viz. that of reducing nitrate of silver to the metallic state. It deposits the silver in a metal film that shines with dazzling brilliancy like a miror. Physiologically, cotton-seed oil is not at all injurious, and it is not upon that ground that its harmfulness in adulteration is based, but being very much cheaper than bog fat, it is fast driving out the legitimate trade, using that material, and Congress should enact laws of the nature of those bearing on oleomargine, and they should be enforced for the protection of such manufacturers, as well as that the people can know

what they are buying." Prof. R. W. Mahon then read a paper on "The Manufacture of Pure Acids in Great Quantities," which represented the methods used by him in a very large laboratory engaged in such work, and the suggestions made were such as are of much importance to manufactur-

After this Dr. Wiley spoke on the "Sorghum Sugar Industry of the United States." "A few years ago," said the Doctor, "there was seen growing in a field of cane, in this State, a single stalk very different from all the rest, and that ripened several months sooner, and assumed finer proportions. The seed of this was saved. and originated the 'early-amber' variety of sorghum, which has gone all over this country and become the standard everywhere. Nothing is more subject to improvement than this sorghum on the principle carefully directed 'natural selec-We got, by careful experiment, over 5,000 pounds of seed with definite pedigree, strumentality of the age of invention, leads to | and over 100 varieties whose differences from each other could be easily seen by the most uupracticed eye. One variety showed 19 per cent. of pure sugar, which is fully equal to the finest tropical varieties. The promise of this industry for the future is very important, and the results we have obtained have been wonderfully encouraging."

After Dr. Wiley's last address Prof. O. P. Jenkins, of the chair of biology at De Pauw University, read a very interestpaper on "The Natural History Guaymas." A paper on "the determination of the least interval of time between two sounds that the ear can detect," of the joint authorship of Professors Jenkins and Brown, of DePauw University, was then read. It was demonstrated that the smallest interval the ear can appreciate was one twenty-fifth of a second. The experiments of Helmholz had placed it at one tenth. After this, the concluding business of the association was quickly transacted. A committee on the invitation of the National Association to this city was appointed, of which Dr. L. D. Waterman is the local member, and the academy adjourned to meet bere in April.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

Annual Report of the Managers of the Hospital Located at This City.

The report of the managers of the Hospital for the Insane for the past year was filed with the Governor yesterday. It shows that at the beginning of the year there were 1.513 patients the asylum. Since then 682 have admitted and 669 discharged leaving 1.526 at the present time. O the 669 discharged, 312 were pronounced as recovered, 112 as improved, 118 as not improved, seven as never having been insane, and 116 as having died. The per cent. of deaths was 5.28. The per cent. of cures is high, and compares favorably with any hospital in the country. Of those who died during the year, sixteen died within one month after admission to the hospital, and a few within several days after-

ward. The majority of these cases were subjects of acute mania, who had been treated at their homes under many disadvantages. The want of proper nourishment and the excessive use of sedatives and narcotics, and the injudicious application of various methods of restraint were doubtless accountable for the exhausted condition of these patients. Men and their wives are no longer employed

as attendants in the male wards as formerly, it being fully demonstrated that it is next to impossible to find a married couple where both husband and wife make efficient attendants. The use of hydrate of chloral and bromide in the hospital has been reduced one-third. The weekly bill of fare, as contained in the report, shows that there is sufficient variety of substantial food.

The salary of the attendants appears to be extremely small, it being only \$20 a month for males. Dr. Galbraith says that \$30 would be none too much, as the kind, forbearing and intelligent attendant is an article not to be easily found. The report likewise recommends that the salary of the superintendent be increased from \$2,000 to \$3,500.

Among the needs of the institution are a new laundry to replace the one burned down in the last fre, a new wash-house, a new green-honse, electric light and a tunnel for steam-piping, all of which, the report says, will necessitate an outlay of \$50,000, which the Legislature is asked to appropriate.

The visitors to the hospital have increased so that something should be done to protect the beautiful grounds. It is asked that visitors be excluded on Sundays and that the street-cars be kept out of the grounds on that day. The financial statement shows that the estimated value of the real estate is \$1,436,150, and of God, that I will never touch another drop of the personal property, \$198,858.61; total, \$1,635,-

008.51. The entire maintenance appropriation \$15,000 for repairs and the \$12,000 for clothing. amounted to \$838.65, which was turned over to the State treasury. The per capita expense of each patient was \$170. In 1883 the per capita and the conclusion was drawn that many pupils | contradicted each other utterly in their opin- introduction of natural gas a saving of \$850 in institutions for the feeble-minded might be lone of the same samples. This caused much | made, the cost of the fuel now being \$11,000.

DEMOCRATIC DIFFICULTY

Involved in the Effort to Settle the Persistent Claims of Candidates.

A Limited Supply of Loaves and Fishes, Which Cannot Readily Be Split Up Sufficiently to Accommodate the Multitude.

The Democrats who expect to profit by having a majority in both houses of the General Assembly in being elected to offices want to know who called a caucus for last night. Jim Willard, who is striving to be the Speaker of the House, was particularly solicitous as to in formation on that point. Gabriel Schmuck, his Marion county opponent, gave out early in the afternoon that there would be no caucus, and that too, with such confidence in his knowing what he was talking about as to suggest that he knew more than he desired to tell. But if the announcement was merely an inducement for the friends of the respective candidates to gather and show their strength, it failed, for at all of the hotels the best muster, at a late hour, of promoters of Democratic harmony could bring in line only Harry Francis, Senator Cox, Jim Willard, Gabriel Schmuck, Phil Gapen and Wm. Langstaff with the dollar-a-day lie stinking at his side. Reformer Rice, who, out of politics, recently returned from New York, was too sick to leave his room at the Grand Hotel. But one got an occasional glimpse of Tom Taggart and one or two other local men who had a tendency to gather around Phil Gapen and swap ideas with him. Out of this meager representation no caucus

could be possible, so Langstaff began to talk of the impossibility of one being authoritatively called without the sanction of the chairman of the State central committee. Willard, about 4 o'clock was industrious in circulating the idea that he came to Indianapolis purely on legal business. That is his old dodge. When he starts out for influence and finds the field barren, he falls back on the law as his excuse for being away from home. But in the goodness of his heart and the wide-open candor of his nature he told a reporter that he thought he had only keep them from scattering I am all right," he said. "Niblack and Schmuck are the principal candidates against me, but there are Shambaugh and Horrell to consider. How far their candidacy goes I cannot say. It may mean something or nothing." "Probably they are looking out for a little

prominence," the reporter suggested. "Probably; and yet each may have something of a backing that will be worth taking into account " "They are looking for something in the future, no doubt.

'I can't sav. "Possibly their being in the field means the shrewed work of one or the other of the candidates I can name. "I can't say."

"Have you heard what these Democrats intend to do in the Senate relative to Col. Robertson presiding?"

"I have not heard a word," earnestly replied the Lawrence county statesman. "It has not been talked about so far as I know," and Willard started on the run to catch his train, passing the Grand Hotel, where, in Reformer Rice's room sat Francis, who, with the sick man, it was reported, was going over the details of a plan to put the Senate in a row when Lieutenantgovernor Robertson takes the chair. It was at first thought feasible to let the Democratic Senators remain silent when the roll is called on organization, but a suggestion to the effect that they could not hold out for four days, when Col. Robertson will give way to his successor, led to a proposition to renew the tactics of two years ago. It is now understood that the Democrats will from the outset oppose the Lieutenant-governor by nominating and electing one of their own number as presiding officer. That is expected to restore the situation where it was left on the adjournment of the General Assembly in 1887. In this connection there is a significance in Green Smith's ambition to become Secretary of the Senate. What he cannot now do as Senator, it is thought he can accomplish by taking charge of the records that are to be made in renewing the fight against the Lieutenant-governor. Who the Democratic Senators will select for their leader with pretensions of being presiding officer is not known, but Henry Francis's closeness to Rice suggests that he will seek to begin his senatorial career by taking Green Smith's place, while the latter is put in the secretary's desk. This is, as far as can be learned, the Democratic plan, and it means a fight of four

But it is also thought that the scheme in cludes the pushing through of several important measures from which the Democrats expect to get capital for future campaigns. They strongly desire to have one of their election bills passed before Governor Gray retires from office, so that they can claim it was all done by a Democratic Legislature and Governor. But f they throw the Senate into the contest of two years ago the accomplishment of such a purpose is hardly possible.

The Contract of the Democrats. The General Assembly will meet next Thursday week, and the Democratic leaders are a good deal astonished at the magnitude of the contract. To begin with the offices, there is a string of hungry candidates for each office within the gift of the Legislature. with the exception of the clerkship of the House, for which Thomas J. Newkirk, of Rush county, seems to have a clear field. For the secretaryship of the Senate, William M. Moss, of Green county, and W. J. Craig. of this city, were the only candidates until a few days ago, when Green Smith stated that he could no longer resist the importunities of those who desired him to occupy the office, and accordingly precipitated himself into the ring. For the doork-eeper's place on the House side, which carries a good deal of patronage with it. the Labor Reformers are making a strong bid, and J. B. Wilson and Andrew Wilson, who are prominent candidates, are making their fight on

There is some talk of amendments to the statutes so that offices now filled by executive appointment can be made elective by the General Assembly, and the places of the Adjutant-general, State Geologist, members of the Board of Health, Police Commissioners and librarian of the Supreme Court be gathered into the Democan eastic fold at this session, but it its doubtful whether this programme will be carried out. It is probable that an effort will be made to put the State Library in good condition and make a satisfactory place for J. P. Dunn, jr., who is now serving as secretary for the State Historical Society.

that line.

MORE TEMPERANCE WORKERS. The Murphy Gospel Temperance Union Be-

gins a Needed Effort in This City. There was a large audience at the first meeting of the new "Murphy Gospel Temperance Union." at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, last night, and the enthusiasm of the wearers of the ribbon

throughout the interesting exercises showed a

strong inclination to maintain the cause of temperance in this city. The men gathered there bore on their faces, in many instances, the unmistakable imprint of dissipation, and their behavior showed that they had come there, sincerely hoping to be strengthened against temptation. Beside the president of the club, Mrs. C. E. Reynolds, sat several prominent citizens, who spoke words of encouragement to the men, and expressed their hearty desire to extend co-operation to the

A number of striking testimonies were given by those who had started, at the eloquent call of Murphy, to live a better life. One man said: "Five weeks ago to-night I was tied in bed with delirium tremens, and not expected to pull through. It was the very torture of hell. No can describe it, and if damnation is anything like the death the drunkard dies, I want to be delivered from it. I broke away from that bed that night, and ran out all undressed and down to the high bridge of the Big Four over the river. and I was just in the very act of throwing myself off when a hand grasped my arm from be-hind and after a struggle I was rescued in spite of myself. These are the horrors of delirium tremens. But, to-night, blessed be God, I stand before you men rescued forever, and I declare to you, by the help intoxicating liquor." Another man said: "I have seen all sides of this liquor curse. At of \$260,000 was also expended, and also the | times in my life I have been the most degraded, besotted, miserable man you ever saw. It was The revenue derived from sales and donations | many years ago that I kept a saloon on the very spot over which this Murphy Temprance Union is sitting this minute, and, as

drinker myself for fifty years, and that same | success of the meeting.

money took me down to the gutter. When I was rescued by Christian people and first taken to Roberts Park Church one night to seek the peace of the redeemed, I had to huddle my coat close around me every moment to conceal my literal nakedness. That was what liquor had done for me-stripped me; and here I am to-night a monument to the truth that a drunkard can be saved." [Applause.]

The secretary, Alexander Roberts, then spoke to the men on the parable of the Prodigal Son. and greeted them with words of tender love as prodigals returning to the Father's house, but never forgotten in any depth of vice by His infinite heart. Many of the rough countenances revealed lines of gentleness, that perhaps they had not shown for years. Captain Eli F. Ritter then spoke to them saying: "I have had the experience, in my professional sphere, of having more wives tell me their piteous stories of drunken husbands than any other man, perhaps, in this city. I had entered a divorce suit for one of these poor women, who could not abide such cruelties longer, when Mr. Murphy came here and that husband of hers decided to sign the pledge. He sent his wife word that he had, and asked her to forgive him if he would, and she quickly responded that she would freely forget everything in her love. I saw that man go up in Tomlinson Hall with trembiling hand and put his name on that pledge, and he meant every ecratch of it. [Applause.] That is the way the Murphy movement has blessed this city. That home is united and happy at this moment. Now, boys, I never witnessed a more wonderfully promising meeting than this opening of your club, and I believe there are great things in store for it in this city. The work and the temptation will meet you hand in hand at the door as you go out, and I want to say that I know this thing can be resisted. I went all through the civil war, and never drank a drop, because I promised my mother I would not, and now you have promised God you will not you will pass the ordeal unscathed." Rev. Dr. Hendrickson then talked to the men

briefly encouraging them with the thought that he himself had been raised in a place where the very atmosphere was full of whisky; had been compelled to deal it out in rations to his father's workmen, when a boy, being known as what was called, in those days, the "jigger boss," and yet he had never drank a drop. Other well-known citizens addressed the men briefly, and, after a short song service under the management of Mr. Allison, who led the choir at the mass meetings in Tomlinson Hall, the offer was extended to them to come forward and ally themselves with the right, and forty new names were enrolled on the side of temperance. The M. G. T. U. will hold its next meeting on Sunday afternoon, at 4 P. M., in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, and on Sunday night they will attend the Meridian-street Church and be addressed by Dr. Cleveland.

Help for Murphy's Converts. There can be no question as to the benefits resulting from Mr. Murphy's work, but to perpetuate and make permanent these good results the business men must aid the officers of the union in securing and furnishing employment for the large number of needy men who are striving to live a better life. Men are constantly applying for employment and help, and the most practical assistance is to give a man such employment as he is able to do. Persons knowing of or having employment will please notify the secretary at Y. M. C. A. boilding.

AROUND THE CHESS BOARD.

How the Contestants Have Progressed in Their Efforts for the Championship.

Good progress was made in the chess tournament yesterday, and play will probably be completed to-day. The score at the close last night stood as follows:

Won, Lost, Cooper Leech.... Mulky..... Wright.... Gent.... Ripley.... Johnson Guymon..... Over..... Tague..... Lewis..... 6

The smallness of Major Mulky's total is due to the fact that much of his time has been unavoidably taken up by other business, and to drawn games (which do not count). He has played three. Mr. Over's total also suffers on account of an exceptionally large number of draws-four having fallen to his share. As there are thirteen contestants, each must play twelve games. As shown by the table above, Mr. Cooper, the Congressman-elect from the Fifth Indiana District, has played all his games, and from now to the finish has only the functions of a spectator to perform. There was a goodly attendance of visitors, including Profs. H. W. Wiley, shemist of the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C .; C. A. Waldo, of the Polytechnic Institute, Terre

Haute; J. C. Gregg, superintendent of the public schools, Brazil; J. E. Bishop and J. S. George, of the Portland public schools. The appended scores of games played yesterday will serve for samples of the quality of the play generally:

GIUOCO PIANO. WHITE. BLACK. Maj. J. B. Mulky. H. C. Brown. P to K4 Kt to Q B3 B to B4 Kt to K B3 P to K R3 P to Q B3 Castles P to Q3 P to Q4 P to K R3 Kt to Q B3 Kt to K2 Castles Kt to K R3 Q to B3 Kt to K R5 B to Kt3 Q to Q3 KtxKt to K2 P to B4 Q to R5 Q to K2 Kt to K Kt3 R to B3 to Kt3 P to Q R3 R to B sq Q to B3 QxP at Kt3 P to B5 Kt to B5 BxKt R to Q sq RxB R to Kt Q to B3 Kt to Q sq Kt to K3 B to R4 BxKt

Q to Kt2 PxP R to B6 P to K5 BxP (ch) R to B7 QxR (ch) B to B6 (ch) K to Kt sq BxP P to K4 B to K3 R to K3 R to Q Kt7 R to Kt7 (ch) R to Kt6 RxR P to KR4 K to Kt5 P to K5 K to B5 B to Q8 K to B2

B to Kt5 (ch) PIANO. GIUOCO P to K4 P to K4 Kt to K B3 Kt to Q B3 B to B4 B to B4 P to B3 Kt to B3 P to Q3 B to Kt3 P to Q3 P to Q 24 Castles P to Q4 KtxP R to K sq B to K2

P to Q R4 Q to K2 Castles B to Kt5 Q to Q2 Kt to B5 R to K sq Kt to Q2 KxQ P Q R to Q sq Q to K4 R to K3 to B4 B to B2 RxKt BxQ BxB KtxR P to Q Kt4 P to Kt3 PxP Kt to B4 P to K B3 P to R5 B to K5 K Kt to Q2 to R6 to R5 Kt to K3 Kt to Kt3 K to B2 R to Q sq K to K2 R to Kt5 R to Kt8 K to Q2 P to B3 Kt (B4) R5 K to B2 Kt to B4 R to Kt4 P to B4 R to Kt6 B to B6 Kt (Kt3) to Q2 B to B3 Kt to Kt3 Kt (Kt3) to R5 Kt to Kt6 K to K sq P to KB4 k to Q2 Kt to B3 KtxKt K to Kt2 R to R2 (b) KxKt B to Kt2 R to Kt2 P to Kt4 K to B3 K to B4 P to R4 R to Kt5 B to R sq

R to Kt8

(a) Bishop should have taken knight.
(b) Knight should have played to knight 8. The chess-players are highly gratified at the

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